THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

VOLUME XVIII. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868. NUMBER 34.

Woman.

Females, owing to the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various Female Complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing

PERMANENT SICKNESS AND PREMATURE DECLINE.

Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics, which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but, I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbirth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the

LIFE, HEALTH AND HAPPINESS OF WOMAN

In all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball room. Thus, with the body half clothed and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, an unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength, the exposure to night air, the sudden change of temperature, the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last an early marriage claps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an suffering subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has completed their development.

FEMALE WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY,

LEUCORRHŒA,

TOO PROFUSE MENSTRUATION,

EXHAUSTION,

TOO LONG CONTINUED PERIODS,

PROLAPSUS AND BEARING DOWN,

PROLAPSUS UTERI,

WE OFFER THE MOST PERFECT SPECIFIC KNOWN:

Helmbold's Compound Extract of Buchu.

Directions for Use, Diet and Advice accompany.

FEMALES IN EVERY PERIOD OF LIFE,

from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions.

STRENGTH IS THE GLORY OF MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

MORE STRENGTHENING THAN ANY OF THE PREPARATIONS OF BARK OR IRON,

Infinitely Safer and More Pleasant.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

having received the indorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a CERTAIN CURE for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating:

General Debility,

Mental and Physical Depression,

Imbecility,

Determination of Blood to the Head,

Confused Ideas,

Hysteria,

General Irritability,

Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,

Absence of Muscular Efficiency,

Loss of Appetite,

Dyspepsia,

Emaciation,

Low Spirits,

Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,

Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

TO INSURE THE GENUINE, CUT THIS OUT. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 00. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 Broadway, New York.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

THE CRESCENT'S DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

THE INDIAN WAR---SOLDIERS HEMMED IN---OFFICERS WOUNDED.

Monday's Session of Congress not Officially Recognized.

SURRATT DISCHARGED—FINANCIAL AND PERSONAL.

NO ACTION ON THE GEORGIA RIOT—THE VIRGINIA ELECTORAL TICKET.

Marriage of Robert Lincoln—Son of Henry Ward Beecher killed—Gen. Hatch's New Orleans Letter—Suit against Mr. Laird.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—A dispatch from Fort Wallace says that Col. Forsyth, with fifty men is hemmed in by a large number of Indians ninety miles north of that place. Col. Forsyth was wounded in the leg and hip. Lieut. Beecher was fatally wounded. Dr. Moore was shot in the head while dressing Col. Forsyth's wounds. At last accounts the party had sixty-five rounds of ammunition, and were fortifying and eating horses. Troops were moving to their rescue.

Surratt is now pleading the statute of limitation of 1799. The argument is progressing.

LATER.—The last plea is potent. Surratt is free.

Politics were not discussed in the cabinet to-day. The president having had no notification of Monday's session will not recognize it; consequently the appointments made during the recess still hold good.

Lincoln's son, Robert, was married to Senator Harlan's daughter this evening.

Evarts has gone to New York for a few days.

The court of claims met, but having no quorum adjourned to December.

Revenue assessors are not entitled to fees for approving tobacco dealers' or manufacturers' bonds.

Receipts of customs from the 14th to the 19th inst. inclusive, $3,011,000.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $289,000.

The administration will take no new action in Georgia matters. Meade will be governed by previous orders.

Prominent gentlemen from Virginia are here consulting with high parties regarding an electoral ticket in Virginia. They are answered: "The Constitution provides for, and there is no law of Congress against any State choosing electors."

Lieutenant Beecher, killed by the Indians recently, is a son of Henry Ward Beecher.

Supervisorships are unchanged. No prospect of an early settlement of the question.

Secretary Schofield does not feel authorized to publish Gen. Hatch's letter, on which his recent order to Gen. Buchanan was based.

Suit has been brought in New York against Mr. Laird, builder of the privateer Alabama, by the owners of a vessel which she destroyed. It is claimed that she was fitted out in violation of law, and that her owners and builders are liable for damages sustained at her hands. It is understood that Laird had funds in this country, which have been attached, and are held liable for whatever he may be held to pay. The claim in this case is for $119,000.

FROM EUROPE.

THE SPANISH REVOLUTION---TALK OF ABDICATION.

FARRAGUT AND THE CRETANS--THE IMPRISONED FENIANS.

All Spain Declared in a State of Siege.

PRIM MARCHING ON MADRID---A FLEET GONE OVER TO THE REBELS.

France Strengthening her Frontier Posts--Remarks of the Paris Press.

IMPORTANT RUMORS.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The insurgents are reported to have attacked Madrid, which is defended by barricades. The Spanish ministerial council has addressed a circular assuring them that the insurrection will be suppressed.

France remains entirely neutral.

Farragut, replying to the Greek delegation, intimated that his government would give the Cretans material aid.

The aldermen and councillors of Dublin have passed resolutions favoring the release of the imprisoned Fenians, the danger from the Fenian movement having died away.

The Madrid Gazette says Novaleches had arrived on the noth side of the Sierra Morena with two regiments of cavalry, eight battalions of infantry and four batteries.

The revolutionary Gen. Serrano was marching with a large force on Cordova to give the Loyalists battle. Great excitement existed in Madrid, where it was believed the success of the revolution was certain.

Isabella has signified her willingness to abdicate if the revolutionists will accept the young prince Asturias as king, Isabella to act as regent till Asturias attains his majority.

The revolutionists refuse to compromise and demand the expulsion of the Bourbons and the establishment of a provisional government.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—France immediately strengthens her military posts on the Spanish frontier. It is reported that Isabella had entered France and that Prim had been arrested.

The Pays says: The Spanish army is loyal, the insurrection is confined to Andolusia and several seaports.

The Moniteur says: The Spanish revolution makes no headway—the people are indifferent, and the government is taking active measures. The insurgents in Audalusia are retiring before the royal troops. It is officially announced from Madrid that Catalonia, Aragon and Valencia are quiet. The rumored rising in Calabria and Sicily is denied.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—All Spain has been declared in a state of siege. General Isnoder has joined the rebels. Prim and Sorano are marching on Madrid with 20,000 men. Serrano, acting as president, refused the peace overtures from Concha. The Spanish fleet at San Sebastian has gone over to the rebels.

The report that Prim is marching directly on Madrid is reiterated. He is accompanied by Serrano and the Duke de la Torre; his force is estimated at 20,000. It is stated that the Duke de la Torre is acting as provisional president. He has refused Concha's offers of accommodation. The Spanish war ships at San Sebastian have declared against the queen. The revolutionists have issued a decree that any officer who orders an attack on the people or patriot soldiers shall be adjudged a traitor to his country.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Fire—Loss $30,000.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 24.—A fire occurred at two o'clock this morning on Washington street, destroying J. Guellas's furniture store, building insured; Harrick & Ducros's photograph gallery, which is a total loss, no insurance; Button's barber shop, insured; Dr. Gilman's office, which is a total loss, the family barely escaping with their lives. Loss on buildings, stock, etc., about thirty thousand dollars; amount of insurance, ten thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Indian War—The Rollins Case—Storm at Fort Monroe—Munitions for the Spanish Revolutionists.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 24—A heavy easterly storm prevails and a large fleet is coming in for harbor.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—It is stated that the steamer Dumbarten, reported a few days since as leaving here on a slaving cruise, really had munitions for the Spanish revolutionists.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24—A Fort Dodge letter says: Gen. Sully drove the Indians beyond the borders of Texas. He had several fights, killing and wounding 70.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—In the Rollins revenue case Mr. McHenry swore to seeing one Lobe give Rollins a roll supposed to contain bills. Fullerton acts for the government. Binckley is present.

RIVER NEWS.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 24.—Passed down: Lotawanna at 10 last night. Up: Magenta at 10 this morning; Robert E. Lee at 3 P. M. River rising.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—River rising slowly.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24—River rising—6 feet 2 inches in the canal by the mark. Weather cold; rain all day.

FROM THE PASSES AND QUARANTINE.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Sept. 24—Noon.—Barometer 29:60. Wind south and fresh. Arrived: Steamship Concordia, Sears, Boston, to Creevy, Nickerson & Co.; steamship Cuba, Dukehart, Baltimore, H. Witherspoon & Halsey, and steamship Tappahannock, LaBlache, Havana, to Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, Sept. 24.—Arrived: Steamship Lavaca, Livingston, Key West, to T. W. Perkins & Co. Sailed: Steamship Mexico.

QUARANTINE, Sept. 24.—Steamship Sonora, from Tampico, is quarantined for five days. She has fifteen passengers—all well.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Sept. 24.—Barometer 29:55. Wind southwest and fresh. No arrivals. No departures.

MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 24—Noon.—Consols, 94⅛@94¼; bonds, 73; sugar easier.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—Noon.—Cotton flat; sales 8000 bales.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—Cotton easier. Lard 72s. 3d. Pork buoyant at 90s. Tallow 46s. 3d. Turpentine 26s. 6d.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.—Flour dull but not lower. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn 93c.@$1. Oats 57@60c. Whisky $1 50. Pork $28 50. Bulk meats—shoulders 10½c., sides 14½c. Bacon shoulders 11½@12½c., sides 14½c., clear sides 16c. Lard 19½c. butter 37@40c. Eggs 25@26c. Sugar 14½c. Coffee 21@25c.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—Tobacco, lugs to medium leaf 15@40c. Superfine flour $5 50@5 80. Wheat dull. Corn 93@95c. Oats 52@55c. Pork $29. Bacon—clear sides 16@16½c., shoulders 12½c., hams 19@19½c. Lard 18½@19½c. Whisky $1 45.

MOBILE, Sept. 24.—Cotton—sales to-day 1100 bales; Middlings 21½@22c. The market opened at the inside but closed firm at the outside figures. Receipts 311 bales; exports 84 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 24.—Tobacco—sales 39 hhds. prices ranging from $5 90@$19 25 for lugs and cutting leaf. Superfine flour $6 50@$7 00. Wheat $1 90@$2 05. Corn 92@94c. Oats 50@53c. Mess Pork $29. Lard 19¼@19½c. Bacon—Shoulders 12½c. Clear rib sides 15@15½c. clear sides 15½@16c. Bulk—shoulders 11¼. clear sides 15½c. Whisky, raw free, $1 50.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 24.—Cotton market dull and nominal. Middlings 23c. Sales to-day 91 bales. Receipts 1482. Exports, coastwise, 1582.

LONDON, Sept. 24—Evening—Consols 94⅛@94¼. Bullion increased in the Bank of England £189,000.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 24—Bonds 75⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—Evening—Cotton market dull. Sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs and lard dull.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Money continues easy though rates are put up in some quarters. Call loans 2@5 per cent. Prime discounts quiet at 6½@7. Heavy transactions in gold to-day, one broker selling over $1,000,000. Stock market active and excited. Sub-treasury balance $93,500,000. 5-20's of 1852, 114; of 1864, 109¾; of 1865, 110¼; new issues, 108¾; of 1867, 108⅞; of 1868, 109¼; 10-40's 104¼.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24—Cotton market heavy; sales to-day 1100 bales; Middlings 25@25½c. Flour—superfine $6 70@$7 50; extra $7 85@$8 50; Wheat 2@3c. lower. Corn declining; Mixed Western $1 19@$1 20. Mess Pork $28 75. Lard, steam, rendered 19@20c.; kettle 19¾@20½c. Whisky firm, $1 40 free. Groceries firm and steady. Turpentine 45½@46c.; Rosin $2 65@$7 50; Tallow heavy at 13¾@13¾. Freights steady.

HAVANA, Sept. 24.—Sugar dull, 8 reals. Sterling 14½@14¾. Federal, for Gold 3½@4 premium. Business dull.

Protest of Mr. Fosdick.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28, 1868.

Hon. W. Baker, Chairman Board of Registration:

Sir—I protest against the action of the majority of the board in the matter before them—i.e., "Rules for the Boards of Supervisors"—in this: That, in my opinion, they have no right to construe the laws of the State or United States touching the rights of electors, nor have we to direct those boards even by implication what class of citizens shall be refused registration, contending that the Boards of Supervisors cannot refuse to register any citizen who is willing and ready to take one of the oaths as prescribed under the act. Respectfully,

GEO. A. FOSDICK.

The Junior Broom Rangers meet this evening at 7½ o'clock at their club room on Bourbon street.

EYE-SURGERY.—Since the 15th of November, 1867, when Dr. Homburger established his opthalmic institute in New Orleans, the number of operations performed was 145, the number of patients treated 674.

The principal operations were in the following proportion: Operations for cross-eye, 51; operations for cataract, 26; operations for artificial pupil, 18; operations for staphyloma, 3; operations on the lids, 24; operations on the tear duct, 14; removal of the eyeball, 7.

It is the intention of Dr. Homburger to publish shortly an annual report of his scientific labors, to which we look forward with the interest always inspired by the professional investigations of a celebrated surgeon.

DANIEL WEBSTER AND GALES AND SEATON. Charles Lanman contributes to the New York Post some reminiscenses of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, the well known editors of the National Intelligencer in the good old days of yore. To these are appended the following concerning Daniel Webster:

On one occasion, when Mr. Webster was in the Senate, he had, in company with a brother senator, waited upon the editors of the National Intelligencer, and when the visitors were about entering their carriage, Mr. Webster was heard to make this remark: "Those, sir, are two of the wisest and best heads in this country; as to Mr. Gales, he knows more of the history of this government than all the political writers of the day put together."

Although the intimacy which existed between the editors of the Intelligencer and Mr. Webster was most cordial and of long standing, there was something like brotherly affection in that between Mr. Seaton and the great statesman. They sympathized with each other in all their pleasures, read the same books, cherished the same friends, recalled to a great extent the same memories connected with public men and events, had their sporting moods in common, and probably enjoyed as many good dinners together as any other men of their time. During the twenty or thirty years of Mr. Webster's residence in Washington, there was no private individual there with whom his relations of intimacy were so close as those with Seaton. It might be added, too, that there was no person out of his family to whom he was so much attached. A part of almost every evening, when not engaged at home or elsewhere, he spent in the drawing room of Mr. Seaton, with the ladies of his family, or *tete a tete* with him in winter at the fireside, or in the evening strolls in summer.

The evening preceding the delivery of the speech in reply to Col. Hayne by Mr. Webster, he spent with Mr. Seaton at his residence. When, near midnight, the governor was about to leave, the latter took his arm, and they had a pleasant walk to Louisiana avenue. On arriving at his home, Mr. Webster took Mr. Seaton's arm, and insisted upon seeing him home. The scene was amusing, but Mr. Webster's object seemed to be to take exercise, enjoy the conversation of his friend, and look upon the star-studded sky, now descanting upon the wonders of astronomy, and then repeating passages from the Bible, Virgil, Shakspeare and Milton, while not an allusion was ma to the impending event of the morrow.

OUR ST. LOUIS VISITORS.

The Mass Meeting at the City Hotel.

SPEECHES BY MEMBERS OF THE DELEGATION.

INTENSE ENTHUSIASM.

The abundant hospitalities of the previous night did not interfere to prevent the guests of the Blair Knights from thoroughly enjoying themselves yesterday, the second day of their visit in the great Southern metropolis. Numbers of gentlemen and ladies, some acquaintances, some strangers, called during the day to pay their salutations to those who, although coming from a far distant city, are yet friends and neighbors in the great Democratic community.

In the afternoon a ride to the lake in carriages, gave the party an opportunity of glancing at the suburbs, and inhaling at the same time a good pure breath of salt air, fresh from the Mexican Gulf. An escort of the Blair Knights accompanied their guests and did the honors of the entertainment.

But it was in the evening that the events of the day culminated, when at 8 o'clock, in response to an announcement published in the afternoon papers, there assembled upon Camp street, before the City Hotel, an immense concourse of citizens, at least five thousand in number, blocking up the street completely, stopping the passage of the cars, and presenting to the sight of those on the gallery above a scene of life and excitement long to be remembered. The exterior of the hotel was tastefully and, in fact, quite elaborately decorated, flaming torches projecting at intervals of a few feet front along the entire length of the gallery, while the pennants of the Blair Knights floated from each torch staff. The illuminations and transparencies of the previous night still shed their beauty upon the scene, and a constant fusilade of rockets and roman candles threw fitful glares up and down the street. The members of the delegation and their hosts, together with the ladies of the party and of the reception committee, and a number of prominent Democrats, were collected upon the gallery, and in the street below Jaeger's band now and then broke forth in refreshing strains.

Amid such surroundings it was that Col. W. H. Hatch, chairman of the St. Louis delegation, was then introduced by Capt. T. L. Macon, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee and was rapturously greeted. Col. Hatch made a brief but eloquent speech, which was frequently interrupted with the heartiest applause. He spoke substantially as follows:

"Fellow Citizens of New Orleans:

"I am here, in the first place, to acknowledge the obligations of the St. Louis delegation for the handsome compliment of the serenade tendered to us by the Constitution and Hancock clubs, and to express our thanks, in the next place, to the generous people of New Orleans for their magnificent and continued ovation. We had been led to believe that we of St. Louis could get up as magnificent a benefit as any people on the face of the globe, but we find that we have but learned the A B C's in hospitality, and that we will have to tell the Democracy of Missouri to come to New Orleans to learn how the fires of patriotism and generosity kindle in the Southern heart. (Cheers.) I shall speak words of soberness and truth, and shall not, in the language of one of your city papers, indulge in mere eloquence or idle verbiage; but, for the benefit of the New Orleans Republican, shall handle them without gloves and in plain English. It is not the first time that I have been baptized, my friends, in troubled waters. One paper has thought it strange that Col. Hatch should officiate with Gen. Bragg and Gen. Hays in receiving the magnificent flag sent from St. Louis to New Orleans.

"If none of the proprietors of that paper are here to-night I hope that some Radical friend will tell them that no truer or braver soldiers live today than those who walked beneath the folds of the Confederate flag. (Cheers.) It is no insincerity in us to swear fidelity to the flag that was borne in all our contests for seventy years. (Cries—"And will be for seventy more.") Call the roll of the Radical party to-night and let them present one name that has cast more luster on that flag than that of Braxton Bragg. What carpet-bagger can say aught against his achievements at Buena Vista? What better evidence of his fidelity than when called on in the heat of the drama he drew his sword and taking down the Mexican standard cut away its glittering devices and hoisted the stars and stripes. (Cheers.)

"I yield to no party in fidelity. The rebellion never was one against the flag or the Constitution of the United States. To-day the defenders of that Constitution stand by us as we stood by our second love the stars and bars. I thank the Republican for the compliment that in the present demonstration not one suggestion has been expressed, not one sentiment uttered that could be tortured into a conviction or suspicion of disloyalty, notwithstanding they have been hanging around like hungry vultures catching every word to telegraph to the North, and to tell how Hatch had fraternized with Hays and Bragg. They assume to practice sarcasm on my tribute to General Blair, the tried soldier and noble patriot. My words were the honest convictions of my heart and expressed the same sentiments to which they gave utterance in New York. The strange magnificence of this demonstration on so short a notice is an evidence of the appreciation of these sentiments."

Col. Hatch here made a fine application of the anecdote of the Irishman who sold pigs for puppies in town and puppies for pigs in the country, which produced great merriment and applause. The Radicals in their search for negro votes were like an old negro who had seen better days but was now compelled to peddle puppies for a living. He was a Radical negro, probably one of your Louisiana legislators [laughter] and his puppies were Radical puppies one day and Democratic puppies the next, to suit the change of purchasers. So thousands of negroes who are Radicals to-day for one purpose will prove to be Democrats at the polls in November.

Alluding to negro equality and suffrage, he said they had the same cause of contention in Missouri, and that he would sooner ride in a car with a negro than with a degraded white man. (Applause.) He had been raised among negroes—known them all his life—was nursed by one, and had no feeling towards them except of sympathy and kindness. We were their best friends; and if the question were left to the negroes of Missouri they would go with us by 10,000 majority. To the white people of the South the plantation negroes were naturally friends, protecting and supporting their families at home. They were not to blame for their aspirations, and when thrust upon us we should rather censure the authors of this degradation. (Applause.)

After the playing of the Marseillaise by the brass band, Col. L. V. Bogy, of St. Louis, was introduced to the assemblage. He alluded forcibly to the similarity of positions, both hitherto and to-day, occupied by the two great States Missouri and Louisiana; two States which had marched on, shoulder to shoulder, members of the same confederation, as much as were any of the Northern States; they had both furnished their quota for the councils of the nation and for every avocation in life; both had been prosperous. Missouri, or upper Louisiana, as she was formerly called, and lower Louisiana, your own State. But how sad is the change. Not as great perhaps for us in some respects as for you, but yet our political condition is to-day but little better than yours. The war came on—its events are matters of record and history. The Southern States attempted to withdraw from the Union, but not because they hated the Union, the Constitution, the flag. These were to them as dear as to Northern men. But now the war is over. And what do the Southern people ask now? simply that the flag may wave over an united land, and that they may live under the Constitution which existed before the war. If they were wrong let them be forgiven; if right they failed only for want of power; so let them in any event be treated with magnanimity. We have been compelled to remain in the Union. We remain as sovereign States with the right of local legislation, excepting upon questions pertaining to Congress and the federal government. Thaddeus Stevens himself admitted that the legislation regarding the Southern States was outside of the Constitution. The powers of Congress are limited to the Constitution. Anything beyond this is usurpation.

The spesker went on to show what might be looked for in the event of a Radical success. You know, said he, the terrible fate awaiting you if unsuccessful. Your Sullas, Butlers, Robespierres are always the meanest men of the day. But I have no more doubt of the election of Seymour and Blair than I have of the existence of God himself. The following States may be counted upon for the Democratic ticket: Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Oregon and California. I am also beginning to believe that Louisiana will go Democratic; them comes Georgia, and then North Carolina. Of the Southern States Grant can obtain only South Carolina and Florida; but what a disgrace that South Carolina should vote for Grant; and then they call this an election.

The speaker, after alluding to the probable policy of the Radical party to install their candidate even in case of defeat, said should this effort be made, you will proclaim in thunder tones a separation of the Union of States. The great West, extending from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific will proclaim it. The Atlantic seaboard will go by itself—the West by itself. The Democracy of Ohio, of Missouri, will strike hands with the Democrats of the Southern States. Nations pass away like individuals. Efforts to make them perpetual are simply absurd. Do but go on performing your duty, and we will march on together as sisters in a common confederation. (Loud applause.)

General Bragg next introduced Gen. A. B. Brown, of St. Louis, late an officer in the Union army, and once stationed in command of a brigade in this department. The general's remarks were pithy, and pointed with infinite wit, and a quiet satire, which had a telling effect upon his hearers, who frequently interrupted him with laughter or rapturous applause.

Captain Dan Able, of St. Louis, having been introduced by the Hon. T. L. Macon, returned thanks to the citizens of New Orleans for the attentions they had shown to the friends of Frank P. Blair, whom he had known intimately for years, and who was politically the most sincerely consistent man he ever knew.

Other speeches, though brief ones, were made by Col. Mosely and Capt. Ben. Taylor, of St. Louis, and by Col. P. B. Foulke, Hon. M. A. Foute and Gen. Jeff Thompson, of this city, all of whose sentiments had the true Democratic ring about them. It was not until half past 10 o'clock that the assemblage dispersed.

☞ Local Politics on eighth page.

A Sad Catastrophe.

"Carleton," writing about the trip from Calcutta to Singapore, tells the following:

It was mid afternoon when we passed from the fresh water of the river to the salt water of the bay. I was asleep in my stateroom, making up what was lost in the battle with the mosquitoes, but was wakened by a running across deck. The steward rushed passed my door greatly agitated.

"What's the trouble?"

"The boiler has ——," and he was gone, the last half of the sentence not heard. A puff of steam came through the open part, a cloud swept into the cabin. I rushed for the deck; met the thick vapor on the cabin stairs; held one hand over my mouth. Instinct is quick at such times. As the hot and stifling fog swept over me, I crouched low, covered my face with my coat, reached the topmost stair. Ten minutes before I had left Mrs. C., the captain and six fellow-passengers sitting on the deck. I reached their chairs, feeling my way from chair to chair, seeing nothing; the steam thicker and hotter. I could hear cries of agony. A call; no answer. Another, and then a faint "Here we are," from the stern of the vessel.

Pushing through the steam, I reached the stern of the steamer to find those whom I had so recently left standing on the grating above the rudder head, their own heads above the awning which had been stretched over the deck, thus protecting their faces from the steam.

O, how long it took for that cloud to clear away! It may have been five minutes, but seemed an age. Little by little we saw what had happened. One poor fellow was rolling in agony at our feet—face, hands and breast parboiled. Going forward and looking down through the grating into the engine-room, we could see that one of the *superheaters* had burst, pouring its flood of boiling water and its condensed clouds of scalding vapor into the engine-room. One by one the poor creatures were brought up, some dead, others dying, some with skin hanging in patches and shreds like the peelings of boiled potatoes, countenances marred beyond the possibility of recognition, flesh burned away, leaving muscles and bones—nineteen in all, thirteen of whom, before the next night, were numbered with the dead.

They were all natives except one, the fourth engineer, a Scotchman. Table cloths were torn to shreds, oil poured upon their wounds—everything was done that could be, but for thirteen of them human aid was of no avail. The chief engineer states that there was but eighteen pounds of steam at the time, that he has frequently run the engine at twenty-five. It was the "priming" of the boilers consequent upon passing from fresh to salt water which caused the explosion, but an examination of the iron shows that under the superheating process the life of the metal was burned out. Superheating is economical, but exceedingly dangerous. This is only one more catastrophe to be added to the many already on record from the bursting of superheaters.

Having two boilers still intact and the engine uninjured, the captain decided to go on, though our voyage will be two or three days longer in consequence of the accident.

The bodies of the dead Hindoos were committed to the deep without any religious ceremony, for they have no funeral rites.

At sunset, on the 22d, the body of the engineer was brought up on deck. It was a sad group—his brother officers, the few passengers, the Hindoos, Malays and Chinese of the forecastle looking curious to see how the Christians disposed of their dead—the captain reading the sublime burial service of the Episcopal Church—the uncovered heads, the tears rolling down the bronzed faces of the officers, the cross of St. Andrew covering the body, for, to the sons of Old Scotia, that is still dearer than the banner of St. George; then, as the sun sinks into the sea, the body disappeared beneath the closing waves, committed to Christ's care and keeping till the Resurrection Morning.

Billings on Things Generally.

Pleazure iz like a hornet—generally ends with a sting.

The most dangerous characters in the world ar thoze who live in the suburbs of virtew—they ar rotten az ice.

Lazyness iz a good deal like money—the more a man has of it the more he seems tu want.

There iz no such thing az inheriting virtew; money and titles and fever sores kan be inherited.

The virtews of a convent are like hot-house fruit—tender but tasteless.

Life iz like a mountain—after climbing up one side and sliding down the other, put up the sled.

When a man proves a literary failure he generally sets up for a critick, and like the fox in the fable, who had lost his brush in a trap, kant see a nice long tail without hankering to bob it.

The devil owes much of his success to the fackt that he iz alwus on hand.

There iz only one excuse for impudence, and that iz ignorance.

Modest men, in trying to be impudent, alwuz get sassy.

Reputashun iz like money—the principal is often lost by putting it out on interest.

Jealousy iz nothing more than vanity, for if we love another more than we do ourself we shant be jealous.

There iz lots ov folks in this world who, rather than not find enny fault at all, wouldn't hesitate tew say to an angle-worm that his tail was altogether too long for the rest of his body.

There iz menny who are out out for smart men, but who won't pay for making up.

Envy iz an insult to man's good sense; for envy iz the pain we feel at the excellencies of others.

How menny people there iz whose souls lay in them like pith in a goose quill.

The Crescent City Democratic Club are called to attend a regular weekly meeting at their wigwam at 7 o'clock this evening.

MISSISSIPPI POLITICS.—The Jackson Clarion of the 23d says: The Democratic Executive Committee met yesterday, and after some deliberation, adjourned to meet again on Monday next, the 29th instant. No reply has yet been received from the president nor Gen. Grant to the appeal of the chairman from the decision of the commander of the district, adverse to holding an election. It is scarcely within the range of possibilities that anything will occur to change the aspect of the case of Mississippi and the other "unreconstructed" States before that time. They are held as conquered provinces, and are not permitted to discharge their constitutional obligations to cast their votes in the presidential election, because they have not reorganized their governments upon the basis of the proscriptive dogmas and blasphemous creed embodied in the bogus Constitutions prepared for their acceptance by the carpet-bag agents of Radicalism.

Local Intelligence.

EXCITEMENT LAST NIGHT—*Fears of an Outbreak—Threats of the Negroes—Everything Quiet at Midnight.*—There was a feeling of intense excitement all over the city of New Orleans last evening, which continued unabated almost until midnight. The negroes had organized a demonstration for last evening with so much secrecy, that very few outside of their party, not even the police, were aware of the fact. About half-past seven, a club of theirs with an enormous base drum at their head, came up Canal street, and passed down Bourbon street. It was evidently a bravado—as the confectionery at the corner of those streets had been attacked a few nights previously, and their clubs had fled ingloriously at the first manifestation of resistance.

THE MILITARY in the vicinity of the city were under arms on both Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. When the Canal street disturbance commenced on Tuesday night, Gen. Rousseau immediately sent orders to Jackson Barracks and Greenville, directing the infantry there stationed to report here without delay, and to the cavalry, stationed in one of the lower cotton presses, giving them similar instructions. The companies from the barracks started at once upon the street cars, but were halted and turned back before reaching Canal street, upon receiving intelligence of quiet being restored. The detachment from Greenville came in the Carrollton cars as far as the corner of Baronne and Canal, but returned without even alighting. The cavalry, as was stated in our edition of Wednesday, went on patrol duty.

On Wednesday night there were five companies of infantry and a section of artillery stationed at the head of Canal street, and three companies of infantry and a section of artillery on Congo square, while the cavalry, as on the previous night, patrolled. Gens. Rousseau and Buchanan were both with the troops at intervals during the evening.

A LOST GIRL named Matolé, aged about six years, and who says her home is on Mandeville street, Third District, came to the First District Station on Wednesday afternoon.

WHEN SCIPIO AFRICANUS, after returning from conquests, rolled in his triumphal chariot through the crowded streets of Rome, a slave leaning over his shoulder now and then whispered, "Remember that thou art but a man." Somewhat analogous presumably to the sensations of the victorious Scip are those of the reporter, who in these nights of tramping and torchlight finds himself conveyed through thoroughfares lined with the populace wherever his fancy dictates, in a comfortably cushioned barouche, placed at his disposal by the courtesy of a club. And somewhat analogous to the slave whisper comes over him too the recollection that all this luxury is fleeting, and that beyond it lies the toilsome work of the lamp.

BREVET MAJ. GEN. ROMEYN B. AYRES, lieutenant colonel 28th infantry, has arrived and reported to Maj. Gen. Rousseau, who has assigned him to duty as acting assistant inspector general, department of Louisiana.

THE RESIDENCE OF DAVID HADDEN, corner of Philip and Coliseum streets, was entered by thieves and robbed at some time after half past 1 o'clock yesterday morning. A quantity of silverware was stolen.

A DESPERATE NEGRO BURGLAR named Jake Sherman, was arrested about five o'clock yesterday morning on Rampart street by corporal Williams, having in his possession a gold watch, a variety of jewelry and a quantity of silver ware. He resisted the officer, and attacking him, inflicted some injuries and then ran but was recaptured and finally lodged in prison.

THE RESIDENCE of Mr. J. B. Harris, corner of Philip and St. Charles streets, was entered by thieves about eleven o'clock on Wednesday night. The intruders had all the silver ware tide up ready for removal, but being discovered by the servants, fled leaving the booty behind.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A little sheet, the Academy Extra, made its appearance yesterday, but we needed no such reminder that the Academy exists, nor do the public need it. Emerson, Allen and Manning are announced for a rare hill this evening for the special entertainment of our visitors from St. Louis, most of whom have probably seen and heard Billy Emerson and Dick Parker before, but will doubtless find in another sight of them a welcome remembrance of home. We predict a crowded house.

THE TEMPERATURE yesterday, as shown by the observations of A. B. Griswold & Co., corner Canal and Royal streets, was as follows: At 6 A. M. 83 degrees; 12 M. 90; 3 P. M. 90; 6 P. M. 86.

The temperature yesterday, as shown by the thermometer at C. Duhamel's, 111 Canal street, was as follows: At 6 A. M. 80 degrees; 12 M. 87; 3 P. M. 89; 6 P. M. 83.

Remarkable Cure of Consumption.

THE CURE OF THE LATE PRESIDENT JEREMIAH DAY, OF YALE COLLEGE.

The Transactions of the Connecticut State Medical Society contain a paper from Professor S. G. Hubbard, of New Haven, in relation to the cure of the late Rev. Jeremiah Day, former president of Yale College, of tubercular consumption. President Day, during early life, gave little promise of long life, and when in 1789, in his seventeenth year, he entered Yale College, he was soon compelled to leave from pulmonary difficulty. He rallied, however, and was able to finish the course and graduate in 1795. He was very feeble, however, for many years. He became a clergyman, and in 1801, was elected professor of mathematics and natural history in the college. But he could not undertake the duties. An alarming hemorrhage of the lungs prostrated him, which was treated "learnedly" by bleedings copious enough to have charmed even Doctor Sangrado. He went to Bermuda, where he was plied with digitalis to such an extent as almost to take what little life was left. He came back to his native town, Washington, Connecticut, to die.

He suffered from continued hemorrhage and repeated venesections, till he happened to meet Doctor Sheldon, of Litchfield, who had made the treatment with iron a hobby. He expressed a belief that Mr. Day could be helped. Though the case was regarded as hopeless, the patient was placed under the care of Dr